NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1794. [N° 1680.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-Hou[se]

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. PRINTER,

If you think the following ESSAY worthy of a place in your paper, 'tis probable, at some future period, the same pen may again be taken up for the entertainment of the public.

——*Ingenua, didicisse fideliter artes,*
Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros.

THE influence which education has in ripening the powers of the human mind is greater than at first may be imagined.—When we consult the historic page, and trace the gradual improvement, and the consequent refinement of society, we observe that mankind have always advanced in the cultivation of their manners, in proportion to that degree of light and instruction with which they have been favoured.——Ages the most remote, and climates the most distant, have produced men of high and distinguished talents.—To no particular age, and to no favourite spot, are the children of genius confined: She extends her sceptre over the whole earth, and her dominion reaches back to the most distant ages.—No country has been so rude and uncultivated, as not to have given birth to those who have offered sacrifices at her shrine.—The great criteria of distinction, between nation and nation, seem principally to have assumed their shade and colouring from the influences of education.—Frequently, from an accidental imitation or amusement in our early youth, we may trace the growth and progress of a favourite passion and attainment; and, if the human mind be thus bent by an accidental attraction, how much greater must be the effect of that constant impulse, which education imparts.—The tender shrub readily obeys the hand of the planter, and throws forth its strength and beauty in what direction he pleases.—We see all nature around us improved by the hand of art.—Perfection is never attained, but by a gradual progress.—We may as well suppose, that a garden would produce nothing but weeds, because in its ruined state we frequently see the richer production; as to suppose that mankind are capable of no other attainments, than those which chance or accident have thrown in their way.—Our barren ground we neglect not to cultivate and improve, and we are rewarded for our trouble by the beauty and order of nature around us; and in proportion to the care we have taken in labouring, the fruit will be the reward we shall reap.—Indeed, not always is this the case, in the cultivation of the human mind, since the capacities of mankind frequently vary more than their colour and their face. But from no savage shore, is that man to be produced, whom education would not improve.—"*Hinc illæ nobis gentes paucissimis hominibus vim ferocissimæ quæ traduntur, esse concessam: quippe ea est hominis natura.*" Accordingly amongst the rudest tribes of men, some have been found who have improved by instruction, and their progress has been equal to the assistance received.—Where is the man who dares to assert, that education is of no importance? That it imparts no accidents to wit; no force to penetration; and no additional beauty to genius? Do not all acknowledge its influence? Why are the most illiterate among us, the most brutish? surely not because they are incapable of refinement, but because they have wanted that assistance, which was necessary to their improvement.—The mind, as well as the body of man, acquires strength by exercise; though many, with the advantages of education, have scarcely surpassed in sagacity, creatures of an inferior nature, yet surely not on that account is instruction to be withheld from others; nor by their standard are all those to be measured, who have had no such assistance afforded them. How unwise a part would that man act, who should presume to judge of the worth and brilliancy of a diamond, before the adhering dust has been dislodged; as well might he have appreciated its value, when it was hid in the bosom of the earth.—Not less irrational is he, who would prescribe limits to that capacity which education has not expanded, or determine what polish the most savage manners would bear, without attempting their improvement.—The man of education, and the unenlightened peasant, differ in reality, only by those artificial modes and habits which education has furnished or fashion has adopted.—For the assistances received by the former, have served to draw out to view those latent virtues and perfections which lie dormant in the other, for want of such helps to enable them to make their appearance. The peasant may, perhaps, be considered as the block of marble in the quarry, incapable of exhibiting its inherent beauties, the other, as the same marble, when polished by the hand of art, discovering all its fine veins and colours, and displaying its perfection to public view.—The "*divinus sit animi*" of some favourites of nature indeed has burst forth from the greatest obscurity; has shone through the thickest clouds of ignorance, and astonished the world with its light: But these are rather exceptions from, than examples of, the general order of human beings. For with respect to the bulk of mankind, 'tis education alone which gives the distinction, and leads to pre-eminence. It holds out to the man, even in the lowest walks of life, a friendly hand to lead him higher and higher: It affords such aid to the human mind, as the mechanic powers do to our bodily machine; it doubles our native strength, accelerates our motion, and enables us to remove every obstacle with greater facility and ease: Its influence over the moral character of men is no less considerable; it restrains the spirit of licentiousness, it softens what is harsh, and tames what is fierce in our natures: In every department of life, its benign influences are felt; it makes every bond of friendship and society more pleasant and more lasting; and, as far as its influence extends, it gives the whole face of nature a more lovely aspect—even, amidst the gloom of human misery, it sets in a kind of day light upon the mind of man, which enables him to look beyond the cloudy atmosphere of this world, into the brighter regions of eternity.——If such be the influences of education, it is surely the greatest gift in the power of mortals to bestow—it is the only LASTING good, which man can confer upon man.—The improvement which the mind makes, in her researches after knowledge, we carry with us wherever we go; in the most gloomy dungeons, or in regions the most distant, it forsakes us not—and frequently remains with us when all our other enjoyments fly away.——In many instances, the good effects of parental benevolence are soon lost, but in the bestowment of a liberal education on our offspring, they will continue to operate forever—and, in the reformation of mankind, will convey blessings, down to the most distant posterity. D.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

MR. PRINTER,

IT is a principle generally allowed to be beneficial to society at large, that the conduct of individuals should be most closely scrutinized: Applause or censure then indicate the public opinion, and a man is in the one case encouraged, and on the other discouraged from pursuing that line of conduct which has thus been approbated or disapprobated by the people. If this principle holds good with regard to men in private stations, how much more forcible will be its application to those entrusted with the public welfare—here it is not the happiness of a solitary individual which is to be secured, but that of a town, a state, or a mighty empire; any mismanagement of one entrusted with these great duties is most strongly to be deprecated. Feeble indeed must be the virtue of that man, who, in so important a station, can permit his own private animosities to contravene so great an object—weak must be his patriotism who can suffer so strange a perversion of one of the noblest feelings of our nature, an attachment to the interest of those with whom we are most intimately connected.—To apply these observations—At the period when these States were momently threatened with a foreign war, Congress ordered a number of troops to be embodied—to each State was allotted its proportion of part, it became the duty of the supreme Executive of each State to raise and officer those troops—by some it was complied with, by others it has been neglected.—What motives could have induced a neglect in the Head of any Member of the Confederation which might prove so injurious in its consequences I cannot divine: Is it possible that any mean selfish wishes for popularity could lead any man in office to delay the fulfilment of a duty which was so plainly pointed out, and on which, in the opinion of our rulers, depended the safety of our country? Has it lately become a principle in the science of Government to transfer to the Legislative the Duty of the Executive? In this age of improvement, however, no subversion of ancient principles can appear marvellous; that active talent in the mind of man, which is continually seeking out new objects on which to exercise its ingenuity, has, without doubt, lately discovered new maxims which will add an invaluable treasure to the science of politicks—One has lately been practically promulgated, not unworthy of Machiavel himself, "never take any step of consequence, however important it may be to the good of the whole, unless agreeable to the wishes of your own particular constituents." Thus may your public life be lengthened out and your grey hairs be decked with the ensigns of state.

CIVIS.

Important Intelligence,

Received by the Ship Union, *Capt.* Jourdon, *arrived at* Boston, *in* 47 *Days from* Bourdeaux.—*but last from* Ireland, *in* 31 *Days.*

STATE PAPER.

CONVENTION,

For the common defence of the liberty and safety of the Danish and Swedish commerce and navigation, between his Majesty the King of Denmark and Norway, and his Majesty the King of Sweden, &c. concluded at Copenhagen, March 27, 1794.

HIS Majesty, the King of Denmark and Norway, and his Majesty the King of Sweden, having considered how much it imports the subjects of their realms to enjoy, in safety and tranquility, the advantages attached to a perfect neutrality, and founded on acknowledged treaties, impressed with a deep sense of their duties to their subjects, and unable to dissemble the inevitable embarrassment of their powers in a war which rages in the greatest part of Europe, have agreed and do agree to unite their measures and their interests in this respect, and to give to their nations, after the example of their predecessors, all the protection which they have a right to expect from their paternal care; defining, moreover, to draw closer the bonds of the amity which so happily subsists between them, have nominated to that effect—His Danish Majesty, his Minister of State and Foreign Affairs, the Sieur Andre Pierre Count de Bernstorf, Knight of the Order of the Elephant, &c.—and his Majesty the King of Sweden, the Sieur Eric Magnus, Baron Stael de Holstein, Chamberlain to her Majesty the Queen Dowager of Sweden, and Knight of the Order of the Sword, who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed on the following articles:

I. Their Majesties declare solemnly, that they will maintain the most perfect neutrality in the course of the present war; avoid, as much as on them depends, whatever may embroil them with the powers, their friends and allies; and continue to mark, as they have constantly done, in circumstances sometimes difficult, all the attention, and even all the amicable deference, consistent with their own dignity.

II. They declare, moreover, that they claim no advantage, which is not clearly and unexceptionably founded on their respective treaties with the powers at war.

III. They engage also reciprocally, and before all Europe, that they will not claim, in cases not specified in the treaties, any advantage which is not founded on the universal law of nations, hitherto acknowledged and respected by all the powers, and by all the sovereigns of Europe, and from which they can as little suppose that any of them will depart, as they are incapable of departing from it themselves.

IV. Founding on a base so just, the claim and the maintenance of the indisputable rights, they will give to the innocent navigation of their subjects, which is entirely within the rule of, and conformable to the subsisting treaties, without extending it to such as may depart from the rule, all the protection which it deserves, against all those who, contrary to their expectation and their hopes, would disturb the legal exercise of sanctioned rights, the enjoyment of which cannot be denied to neutral and independent nations.

V. For attaining the proposed object, their Majesties engage reciprocally to equip, as soon as the season will permit, each a squadron of eight ships of the line, with a proportionate number of frigates, and to provide them with all necessaries.

VI. The squadrons shall unite or separate, as shall be judged best for the common interest, which shall be interpreted on both sides with the unity that so happily subsists between the two powers.

VII. No distinction whatsoever shall be made between the interests and the flags of the two nations, except such as different subsisting treaties with other nations may require. Moreover, in all cases of defence, convoy or otherwise, without any exception, the Danish ships shall defend the Swedish ships and flag, as if they were their own nation, and the same on the other part.

VIII. For the order of command in all cases, it is agreed to adopt the tenor of Article 6 and 7, in the Convention of 22th July, 1756.

IX. The German states, both Denmark and Sweden, are reciprocally and entirely excepted from this Convention.

X. The Baltic being always considered as a sea shut and inaccessible to the armed ships of distant powers as war, is declared so anew by the contracting parties, who are resolved to maintain in it the most perfect tranquility.

XI. Their Majesties engage to make a joint communication of this Convention to all the powers at war, adding the most solemn assurances of their sincere desire to preserve with them the most perfect harmony, and to cement, rather than wound it by this measure, which tends only to secure rights maintained and asserted by those powers themselves, in all cases where they were neutral and at peace, without Denmark and Sweden having dreamt of interrupting them.

XII. But if the unfortunate case should occur, that any power, in contempt of treaties and the universal law of nations will not respect the basis of society and the general happiness, and shall molest the innocent navigation of the subjects of their Danish and Swedish Majesty's, then will they after having exhausted all possible means of conciliation, and made the most pressing joint remonstrances to obtain the satisfaction and indemnity due to them, make use of reprisals, at the latest, four months after the refusal of their claim, wherever that shall be thought fitting, the Baltic always excepted; and will answer entirely, the one for the other, and support one another equally if either nation shall be attacked or injured on account of this Convention.

XIII. The Convention shall subsist in its whole tenor during the present war, unless it should be agreed upon for the common interest to make any useful or necessary change or addition to it.

XIV. The ratification shall take place fifteen days after this Convention shall have been signed and exchanged. In testimony of which we, the undersigned, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the Convention, and affixed to it the seal of our arms.

Done at Copenhagen, March 27th, 1794.

(signed) A. P. BERNSTORF,
E. M. STAEL, DE HOLSTEIN.

WARSAW (*Capital of Poland*) April 22.

THE spirit of Revolution reigns every where, *Gen.* Kosciusko has erected the Standard of Liberty and the People. He is at present, with his army near Prommick, intrenched. On the 4th inst. he had a battle with the Russians, and was in a small degree worsted. On the 5th a formal insurrection broke out in the city.—The arsenal was stormed, and taken, in which were several hundred pieces of cannon. Several of the public edifices have been burnt. The insurgents have driven the Russian troops from our environs. The King, unable to quell the insurrection, has fought refuge in a convent. They have established a tribunal, which have condemned several to the halter. General Kosciusko has published an animated address to the citizens of Poland; and all events, appear favourable to the Revolution.

NAPLES, April 22.

The number of persons concerned in the late conspiracy is very great, more than 400 persons have already been arrested, among which are the brother of the Prince de la Torre, the Prince Dentice, the Duke Jovine, the Chev-

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1794. [N° 1680.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. PRINTER,

If you think the following ESSAY worthy of a place in your paper, 'tis probable, at some future period, the same pen may again be taken up for the entertainment of the public.

——*Ingenuas, didicisse fideliter artes,*
Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros.

THE influence which education has in ripening the powers of the human mind is greater than at first may be imagined.—When we consult the historic page, and trace the gradual improvement, and the consequent refinement of society, we observe that mankind have always advanced in the cultivation of their manners, in proportion to that degree of light and instruction with which they have been favoured.——Ages the most remote, and climates the most distant, have produced men of high and distinguished talents.—To no particular age, and to no favourite spot, are the children of genius confined: She extends her sceptre over the whole earth, and her dominion reaches back to the most distant ages.—No country has been so rude and uncultivated, as not to have given birth to those who have offered sacrifices at her shrine.—The great criteria of distinction, between nation and nation, seem principally to have assumed their shade and colouring from the influences of education.—Frequently, from an accidental imitation or amusement in our early youth, we may trace the growth and progress of a favourite passion and attainment; and, if the human mind be thus bent by an accidental attraction, how much greater must be the effect of that constant impulse, which education imparts.—The tender shrub readily obeys the hand of the planter, and throws forth its strength and beauty in what direction he pleases.—We see all nature around us improved by the hand of art.—Perfection is never attained, but by a gradual progress.—We may as well suppose, that a garden would produce nothing but weeds, because in its ruined state we frequently see no other production; as to suppose that mankind are capable of no other attainments, than those which chance or accident have thrown in their way.—Our barren ground we neglect not to cultivate and improve, and we are rewarded for our trouble by the beauty and order of nature around us; and in proportion to the care we have taken in labouring, the soil will be the reward we shall reap.—Indeed, not always is this the case, in the cultivation of the human mind, since the capacities of mankind frequently vary more than their colour and their size. But from no savage shore, is that man to be produced, whom education would not improve.——"*Falsa enim est querela paucissimis hominibus vim percipiendi quæ traduntur, esse concessam: quippe ea est hominis naturale.*" Accordingly amongst the rudest tribes of men, some have been found who have improved by instruction, and their progress has been equal to the assistance received.—Where is the man who dares to assert, that education is of no importance? That it imparts no acuteness to wit; no force to penetration; and no additional beauty to genius? Do not all acknowledge its influence? Why are the most illiterate among us, the most brutish? surely not because they are incapable of refinement, but because they have wanted that assistance, which was necessary to their improvement.—The mind, as well as the body of man, acquires strength by exercise; though many, with the advantages of education, have scarcely surpassed in sagacity, creatures of an inferior nature, yet surely not on that account is instruction to be withheld from others; nor by their standard are all those to be measured, who have had no such assistance afforded them. How unwise a part would that man act, who should presume to judge of the worth and brilliancy of a diamond, before the adhering dust has been dislodged; as well might he have appreciated its value, when it was hid in the bosom of the earth.—Not less irrational is he, who would prescribe limits to that capacity which education has not expanded, or determine what polish the most savage manners would bear, without attempting their improvement.—The man of education, and the unenlightened peasant, differ in reality, only by those artificial modes and habits which education has furnished or fashion has adopted.—For the assistances received by the former, have served to draw out to view those latent virtues and perfections which lie dormant in the other, for want of such helps to enable them to make their appearance. The peasant may, perhaps, be considered as the block of marble in the quarry, incapable of exhibiting its inherent beauties; the other, as the same marble, when polished by the hand of art, discovering all its fine veins and colours, and displaying its perfection to public view.—The "*vivida vis animi*" of some favourites of nature indeed has burst forth from the greatest obscurity; has shone through the thickest clouds of ignorance, and astonished the world with its light: But these are rather exceptions from, than examples of, the general order of human beings. For with respect to the bulk of mankind, 'tis education alone which gives the distinction, and leads to pre-eminence. It holds out to the man, even in the lowest walks of life, a friendly hand to lead him higher and higher: it affords such aid to the human mind, as the mechanic powers do to our bodily machine; it doubles our native strength, accelerates our motion, and enables us to remove every obstacle with greater facility and ease: Its influence over the moral character of men is no less considerable; it restrains the spirit of licentiousness, it softens what is harsh, and tames what is fierce in our natures: In every department of life, its benign influences are felt; it makes every bond of friendship and society more pleasant and more lasting; and, as far as its influence extends, it gives the whole face of nature a more lovely aspect—even, amidst the gloom of human misery, it lets in a kind of day light upon the mind of man, which enables him to look beyond the cloudy atmosphere of this world, into the brighter regions of eternity.——If such be the influences of education, it is surely the greatest gift in the power of mortals to bestow—it is the only LASTING good, which man can confer upon man.—The improvement which the mind makes, in her researches after knowledge, we carry with us wherever we go; in the most gloomy dungeons, or in regions the most distant, it forsakes us not—and frequently remains with us when all our other enjoyments fly away.——In many instances, the good effects of parental benevolence are soon lost, but in the bestowment of a liberal education on our offspring, they will continue to operate forever—and, in the reformation of mankind, will convey blessings, down to the most distant posterity. D.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. PRINTER,

IT is a principle generally allowed to be beneficial to Society at large, that the conduct of individuals should be most closely scrutinized: Applause or censure then indicate the public opinion, and a man is in the one case encouraged, and on the other discouraged from pursuing that line of conduct which has thus been approbated or disapprobated by the people. If this principle holds good with regard to men in private stations, how much more forcible will be its application to those entrusted with the public welfare—here it is not the happiness of a solitary individual which is to be secured, but that of a town, a state, or a mighty empire; any mismanagement of one entrusted with these great duties is most strongly to be deprecated. Feeble indeed must be the virtue of that man, who, in so important a station, can permit his own private animosities to contravene so great an object—weak must be his patriotism who can suffer so strange a perversion of one of the noblest feelings of our nature, an attachment to the interest of those with whom we are most intimately connected.—To apply these observations—At the period when these States were momently threatened with a foreign war, Congress ordered a number of troops to be embodied, to each State was allotted its proportional part, it became the duty of the supreme Executive of each State to raise and officer those troops—by some it was complied with, by others it has been neglected: What motives could have induced a neglect in the Head of any Member of the Confederation which might prove so injurious in its consequences I cannot divine: Is it possible that any mean selfish wishes for popularity could lead any man in office to delay the fulfilment of a duty which was so plainly pointed out, and on which, in the opinion of our rulers, depended the safety of our country? Has it lately become a principle in the science of Government to transfer to the Legislative the Duty of the Executive? In this age of improvement, however, no subversion of ancient principles can appear marvellous; that active talent in the mind of man, which is continually seeking out new objects on which to exercise its ingenuity, has, without doubt, lately discovered new maxims which will add an invaluable treasure to the science of politicks—One has lately been practically promulgated, not unworthy of Machiavel himself, "never take any step of consequence, however important it may be to the good of the whole, unless agreeable to the wishes of your own particular constituents." Thus may your public life be lengthened out and your grey hairs be decked with the ensigns of state.

CIVIS.

Important Intelligence,

Received by the Ship Union, *Capt.* Johnson, *arrived at* Boston, *in* 47 *Days from* Bourdeaux;—*but last from* Ireland, *in* 31 *Days.*

STATE PAPER.

CONVENTION,

For the common defence of the liberty and safety of the Danish and Swedish commerce and navigation, between his Majesty the King of Denmark, and Norway, and his Majesty, the King of Sweden, &c. concluded at Copenhagen, March 27, 1794.

HIS Majesty, the King of Denmark and Norway, and his Majesty the King of Sweden, having considered how much it imports the subjects of their realms to enjoy, in safety and tranquility, the advantages attached to a perfect neutrality, and founded on acknowledged treaties, impressed with a deep sense of their duties to their subjects, and unable to dissemble the inevitable embarrassment of their situation in a war which rages in the greatest part of Europe, have agreed and do agree to unite their measures and their interests in this respect, and to give to their nations, after the example of their predecessors, all the protection which they have a right to expect from their paternal care; desiring, moreover, to draw closer the bonds of the amity which so happily subsists between them, have nominated to that effect—His Danish Majesty, his Minister of State and Foreign Affairs, the Sieur Andre Pierre Count de Bernstorf, Knight of the Order of the Elephant, &c.—and his Majesty the King of Sweden, the Sieur Eric Magnus, Baron Stael de Holstein, Chamberlain to her Majesty the Queen Dowager of Sweden, and Knight of the Order of the Sword, who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed on the following articles:

I. Their Majesties declare solemnly, that they will maintain the most perfect neutrality in the course of the present war; avoid, as much as on them depends, whatever may embroil them with the powers, their friends and allies; and continue to mark, as they have constantly done, in circumstances sometimes difficult, all the attention, and even all the amicable deference, consistent with their own dignity.

II. They declare, moreover, that they claim no advantage, which is not clearly and unexceptionably founded on their respective treaties with the powers at war.

III. They engage also reciprocally, and before all Europe, that they will not claim, in cases not specified in the treaties, any advantage which is not founded on the universal law of nations, hitherto acknowledged and respected by all the powers, and by all the sovereigns of Europe, and from which they can as little suppose that any of them will depart, as they are incapable of departing from it themselves.

IV. Founding on a basis so just, the claim and the maintenance of the indisputable rights, they will give to the innocent navigation of their subjects, which is entirely within the rule of, and conformable to the subsisting treaties, without extending it to such as may depart from the rule, all the protection which it deserves, against all those who, contrary to their expectation and their hopes, would disturb the legal exercise of sanctioned rights, the enjoyment of which cannot be denied to neutral and independent nations.

V. For attaining the proposed object, their Majesties engage reciprocally to equip, as soon as the season will permit, each a squadron of eight ships of the line, with a proportionate number of frigates, and to provide them with all necessaries.

VI. The squadrons shall unite or separate, as shall be judged best for the common interest, which shall be interpreted on both sides with the unity that so happily subsists between the two powers.

VII. No distinction whatsoever shall be made between the interests and the flags of the two nations, except such as different subsisting treaties with other nations may require. Moreover, in all cases of defence, convoy or otherwise, without any exception, the Danish ships shall defend the Swedish ships and flag, as if they were their own nation, and the same on the other part.

VIII. For the order of command in all cases, it is agreed to adopt the tenor of Article 6 and 7, in the Convention of 12th July, 1756.

IX. The German states, both Denmark and Sweden, are reciprocally and entirely excepted from this Convention,

X. The Baltic being always considered as a sea shut and inaccessible to the armed ships of distant powers at war, is declared so anew by the contracting parties, who are resolved to maintain in it the most perfect tranquility.

XI. Their Majesties engage to make a joint communication of this Convention to all the powers at war, adding the most solemn assurances of their sincere desire to preserve with them the most perfect harmony, and to cement, rather than wound it by this measure, which tends only to secure rights maintained and asserted by those powers themselves, in all cases where they were neutral and at peace, without Denmark and Sweden having dreamt of interrupting them.

XII. But if the unfortunate case should occur, that any power, in contempt of treaties and the universal law of nations will not respect the basis of society and the general happiness, and shall molest the innocent navigation of the subjects of their Danish and Swedish Majesty's, then will they after having exhausted all possible means of conciliation, and made the most pressing joint remonstrances to obtain the satisfaction and indemnity due to them, make use of reprisals, at the latest, four months after the refusal of their claim, wherever that shall be thought fitting, the Baltic always excepted; and will answer entirely the one for the other, and support one another equally if either nation shall be attacked or injured on account of this Convention.

XIII. The Convention shall subsist in its whole tenor during the present war, unless it should be agreed upon for the common interest to make any useful or necessary change or addition to it.

XIV. The ratification shall take place fifteen days after this Convention shall have been signed and exchanged. In testimony of which we, the undersigned, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the Convention, and affixed to it the seal of our arms.

Done at Copenhagen, March 27th, 1794.

(Signed) A. P. BERNSTORF,
E. M. STAEL, DE HOLSTEIN.

WARSAW (*Capital of Poland*) April 22.

THE spirit of Revolution reigns every where, Gen. Kosciusko has erected the Standard of Liberty and the People. He is at present, with his main army near Promnick, intrenched. On the 4th inst. he had a battle with the Russians, and was in a small degree worsted. On the 7th a formal insurrection broke out in this city.—The arsenal was stormed, and taken, in which were several hundred pieces of cannon. Several of the public edifices have been burnt. The insurgents have driven the Russian troops from our environs. The King, unable to quell the insurrection, has sought refuge in a convent. They have established a tribunal, which have condemned several to the halter. General Kosciusko has published an animated address to the citizens of Poland; and events, appear favourable to the Revolution.

NAPLES, April 22.

The number of persons concerned in the late conspiracy is very great, more than 300 persons have already been arrested, among which are the brother of the Prince de la Torre, the Prince Dentici, the Duke Jordin, the Chev-

vallier Letiman, the Prince of Patra Perfia, the Chevalier de Calvalgiffet, the Sieur Filomarino, author of feveral tragedies, the Dutchefs of Popoli, the Princes of Axello, befides a number of Advocates and Attornies, Monks, Prieffs and Officers. The Jacobins affifted by the Refugees from Toulon are faid to be the authors of this confpiracy, which excited fo much alarm, that the Court immediately retired to Caffetta under a military guard.

It is reported to have been the intention of the conſpirators to ſet fire to his Majeſty's palace, and to the three caſtles of the city, Catello delovo, Catello nuovo, Catello de St. Elmo, and to force and pillage the public banks.

LIMERICK, February 19.

Mr. Knatchbrough, who was ſentenced ſome time ago to death in Carlow, and was afterwards tranſported, found means to effect his eſcape, and is at preſent an officer in the French ſervice. He wrote a letter to his principal proſecutor, near Dublin—we have been favoured with a copy—it is as follows:

"*You infernal Scoundral,*

"I am now in France, Colonel of a regiment of brave Sans Culottes. I remember your friendly offices, and by the eternal G— I will reward you accordingly. We intend immediately for Ireland, and I ſhall moſt aſſuredly have the honour of introducing you to the Guillotine.

"I am, &c."

CORK, April 28.

Laſt Tueſday the Rev. Dennis O'Driſcol was tried in the city Court, before the Prime Serjeant, and found guilty of publiſhing in the Cork Gazette, of the 15th of January laſt, certain ſeditious paragraphs, under the head of truths, and on Thurſday he was brought to Court, and ſentenced to two years impriſonment, and find ſecurity for future good behaviour.

BATH, April 4.

A tradeſman, who had taken his paſſage on board the Roebuck, of Briſtol, for America, was arreſted on the eve of his departure, on Monday laſt; and finding his hopes of emigrating entirely thwarted, he took the deſperate reſolution of ſhooting himſelf laſt night, whilſt in the cuſtody of the Sheriff's officers, which he effected by placing a piſtol to his ear.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

APRIL 29.

Letter from the Repreſentatives of the People with the Army of the North, to the Committee of Public Safety.

"Courtrai, April 27.

"Yeſterday the army put itſelf in motion in all points. Its firſt movements were followed by important ſucceſſes.—We took Courtrai, and our line advances in front toward the enemy's territory. We have not time to give you the details; to-morrow we hope to be able to announce freſh advantages. The troops fought with incredible valour.—We took ſeveral magazines of proviſions, which we have ſent to Liſle, and likewiſe ſeveral priſoners and cannon. (Signed)

RICHARD and COUDIEU.

Letter from Fichegru, General in chief of the Army of the North.

"Head Quarters at Courtrai, 8 Floreal, April 29.

"Yeſterday the attack was general all on the lines from Dunes Libre [*formerly Dunkirk, on the Engliſh Channel*] to Givet, [*on the river Meuſe, a diſtance of near one hundred and twenty miles*] and perhaps even the army of the Rhine; I am ignorant as yet, of what has paſſed in the centre and the right. The left has ſucceeded in the attack; we entered here about five o'clock in the afternoon; the enemy did not make all the reſiſtance of which the poſt was capable, and we have not loſt one man. We have taken 100 priſoners, of whom four are Officers of Artillery. Ypres and Menin are ſtill occupied by the enemy; but already blocked up by different bodies of troops, who are waiting for thoſe who are here; and who are to attack the latter, when they ſhall have made ſure of their ground. At Courtrai were ſeveral magazines of forage, hay, grain, &c. We hope to obtain part of it. We are going to put into a ſtate of requiſition the iron, ſteel, hides, &c. and we will drain from the country every thing that we can."

(*Signed*) "PICHEGRU."

Letter from Richard and Coudieu, Repreſentatives of the army of the North.

"Head Quarters, at Flamertin, 28th April.

"We expect the reſult of the General Attack. On the left we have had the moſt brilliant ſucceſs. We are in Furnes and Courtrai. We continue our victorious march into Belgium. We learn in the mean time that the army of the Ardennes has triumphed at Beaumont, and that the junction of the diviſion of the Ardennes and Maubeuge has been effected, which puts that place out of danger. Our attacks of the centre in the grand army have not been attended with brilliant ſucceſs.—Thrice we have attacked, but victory is dubious, owing to the diſaffection and cowardice of ſeveral officers.—Richard repairs thither. The ardour and confidence of the ſoldiers are at their height. There are only in Menin 5000 men, and thirty pieces of cannon. We wiſh there were more."

ARMY OF THE ARDENNES.

The ſucceſs of the army of the Ardennes is equal to our moſt ſanguine expectations. The deſpatches of the 8th Floreal (April 25) ſtate, that the army had been engaged with the enemy for three days ſucceſſively, and that 1200 Auſtrians have *bitten the duſt*.

On the ſeventh of Floreal [April 26] the army rendered itſelf maſter of the heights of Beſſu, with conſiderable loſs on the part of the enemy.

ARMY OF EASTERN PYRENNES.

Equal ſucceſs attends the army of the Eaſtern Pyrenees; all Spaniſh Cerdagne is in the power of the Republic. The brave Dugabert, after having taken the city of Urgel, was killed by a cannon ball.—In Italy every day is the herald of new victories, of which the capture of Oneglio was but the prelude, 500, chiefly Auſtrians, were killed. Ormea, on the Tanaro, and the country of Nava are in our poſſeſſion.—Immenſe magazines, a cloth manufactory, proviſions, cannon, &c. have fallen into our hands. Gezenzio, three leagues from Ormea, was ſummoned to ſurrender, and the ſummons was immediately obeyed.

Barrere informed, that eight prizes had been brought into Breſt, L'Orient, and Rochefort: "One of our ſhips of the line has taken an Engliſh frigate, and an Engliſh ſhip of the line has been burnt in the Mediterranean.—Seven prizes have been ſent into the ports of Breſt and St. Malo. One of our frigates has ſunk two ſhips laden with iron and brandy; the ſhips crews were, however, ſaved."

LONDON, May 5.

Whitehall, May 3.

Mr. Trims, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, arrived this morning with a letter from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated Cateau, April 30, '94 of which the following is a Copy.

SIR,

It is with peculiar ſatisfaction that I have the pleaſure to acquaint you with the ſurrender of Landrecies.

At ten o'clock this morning the town offered to capitulate, and requeſted a ſuſpenſion of arms for forty-eight hours, to arrange the articles; but this was abſolutely refuſed, and they were allowed only half an hour to come to a determination, which upon a ſecond requeſt was extended to an hour. Before, however, this time was elapſed, the Deputies of the town came out, and, after a very ſhort conference, agreed to deliver up the place this evening at five o'clock, and that the garriſon (about 5000) ſhould be priſoners of war.

This fortunate event which was not expected to happen ſo ſoon, makes up for the diſagreeable intelligence which we received this day of a check which General Clairfayt had at Moucron. This poſt had been retaken from the enemy by a corps of Hanoverians, under the command of Major General Oenhauſen, the night before; but the enemy having in a manner ſurrounded it, General Clairfayt, who had joined the Hanoverians with ſix battalions of Auſtrians, was at laſt obliged to retreat, and had taken up a new poſition, in order to cover the high road from Tournay to Courtrai.

In conſequence of this intelligence, the Emperor has deſired me to march this evening, as quick as poſſible, to St. Amond, and from thence if neceſſary, to Tournay, to the aſſiſtance of General Clairfayt.

I am, Sir, &c.

FREDERICK.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

May 9.

Whitehall, May 6.

A Letter of which the following is an Extract, dated St. Amand, May 2, 1794, was yeſterday received from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

"IN conſequence of the Emperor's requeſt, which I mentioned in my letter, of the 30th, I marched at twelve o'clock the night before laſt, with all the troops under my command, from the camp near Cateau, and proceeded here, with part of the cavalry, yeſterday evening; but from the exceſſive heat of the day, and a ſevere ſtorm which laſted the whole night, the infantry was not able to arrive till this morning.

"I went over by appointment to day to Tourney, to meet General Clairfayt, in order to conſult with him upon the neceſſary operations for compelling the enemy to retire from Flanders, and had, at the ſame time, an opportunity to inquire more fully into the unfortunate affair of the 29th.

"General Clairfayt told me, that the enemy had taken the advantage of his abſence at Denain to attack and carry the poſt of Moueron, and conſequently Courtrai itſelf, which was incapable of defence. That, with regard to the affair of the 29th, it had been his intention to attack the enemy as ſoon as ſix battalions of Auſtrian infantry, which had been ſent to him from the Emperor's army, were arrived; but that the enemy had been before hand with them, and began themſelves the attack: That his troops behaved with much courage and reſolution, from eight o'clock in the morning, when the attack begun, till four o'clock in the afternoon but that, as ſoon as the order was given to retreat, from the intricacy of the country—they fell into confuſion, from which it was even impoſſible to rally them.

"I have not as yet received the returns of the loſs upon this occaſion; but I fear it is pretty conſiderable.

"The brave garriſon of Menin, under the command of Major General Hammerſtain, after ſuſtaining the attack for four days, finding no probability of ſuccour, gallantly determined to force their way through the enemy, which they effected without any great loſs, though continually harraſſed in their march.

"This garriſon conſiſted of four battallions of his Majeſty's Hanoverian troops, and four companies of the Loyal Emigrants.

I am ſorry that, from ſome recent changes in the diſtribution of the troops of Flanders, I have it not in my power to name the regiments which have diſtinguiſhed themſelves ſo much. They retired to Inglemunſter.

"The enemy has not as yet made any attempt to penetrate into the country."

FREDERICK.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *of April 28.*

Letters from Admiral M'Bride, covering letters from Captains Warren and Strathen, were this day received at the admiralty-office.—They inform of the ſailing of the Flora, of 36; Arethuſa, of 38; Melampus, of 36; la Nymphe, of 36, and Concorde, of 36 guns, on a cruize on the coaſt France; and the 23d, falling in, weſt of Guernſey, with L'Engageante, of 36; la Pomone of 44; la Reſolue, of 36, and la Babet, of 22 guns, French frigates, which had ſailed from Cancale Bay, near St. Maloes, the night before—that after a very ſevere engagement of three hours, la Pomone and la Babet ſtruck; and after a chace of ſome time, and another action of two hours and a quarter, L'Engageante ſtruck to the Concorde. They have all arrived, and are now veſſels; La Reſolue eſcaped into Morlaix.

CORK, May 17.

Laſt night arrived in the Cove, a French frigate of 36 guns, captured by his Majeſty's ſhip Swiftſure of 74 guns, Capt. Boyles.

The Marquis Cornwallis is appointed to command the Pruſſian troops in the pay of Great-Britain.

SAVANNAH, May 29.

By the ſloop Fancy from Cape Nichola Mole, we learn that Cape Francois was attacked and taken by the Spaniards about the 13th inſtant.

CHARLESTON, May 24.

Yeſterday arrived ſchooner Betſey, Frothingham, from St. Marks. Captain Frothingham furniſhes the following intelligence:

That on the 29th of April the brigands attacked the town at Gonaives; a heavy cannonade and firing of ſmall arms preluded their marching into the town at 11 o'clock, but they were driven back.

The engagement was renewed and continued through the night till eight in the morning, at that time a general engagement took place, which effected a total defeat, and obliged them to take to the mountains.

A flag was received from them at two, demanding a ſurrender at ſeven P. M. or they would put every ſoul to the ſword.

The advance party was ſeverely cannonaded from the town, as a feint to cover the retreat of the inhabitants, which took place about 11 o'clock at night. They embarked on board the different veſſels then in port, for St. Nichola-Mole, Jeremie, St. Marks and other places; but it is regretted that female delicacy was diſregarded by the ſoldiery and others, who attended to their own preſervation, and left the women to ſhift for themſelves.—Captain Frothingham carried 805 to St. Marks, where the unfortunate French were received with tenderneſs; rations, lodging, &c. being immediately ordered for their accommodation; but the Spaniards, who had undertaken the defence of the place, were ſent back to join their ſeveral corps.

The following inſtructions gave captain F. confidence that enabled him to repulſe a pickaroon that boarded him on his paſſage from St. Mark's. He alſo informs, that inſtructions were ſhewn at the cuſtom houſe at St. Mark's implying a countermand to the privateers, and he ſuppoſes that delicacy to their countrymen is the only reaſon that he was not furniſhed with a copy of them. The law, by the inſtructions, conſidered them as pirates, which law was received by two frigates ſent from Jamaica with deſpatches in 30 days from England.

Inſtructions relating to American veſſels.

By major general Adam Williamſon, lieutenant governor, and commander in chief of his Majeſty's iſland of Jamaica and territories thereon depending, chancellor and vice-admiral of the ſame, commanding his majeſty's forces, major-general of his armies and colonel of his 47th regiment of infantry.

WHEREAS it is become highly expedient, in order to procure a more abundant ſupply of every thing neceſſary for the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of ſuch parts of St. Domingo, as are, or may be under the Britiſh government as well as his majeſty's forces ſerving there; that veſſels importing proviſions and lumber into the ſaid iſland from the United States of North America, ſhould be permitted to take and carry away, in payment for the ſame, ſugar, rum coffee, cotton and produce of every deſcription. I do therefore, hereby permit, and ordain, that all veſſels bringing cargoes of proviſion, either ſalt or freſh, or of lumber, from any of the United States of America, be permitted to take and carry away, in payment thereof, the articles of the produce of ſuch parts of St. Domingo as are under the Britiſh government, as above ſpecified, in payment, to the amount of the cargoes imported in ſaid veſſels; and it is hereby further ordered, that a certificate be granted to all American veſſels departing from the ports of St. Domingo, under the Britiſh government, ſigned by the principal cuſtom-houſe officer at ſaid port, and by the commanding officer of the diſtrict, ſtating the quantity of produce taken on board, and that the ſame is conformable to the tenor of this ordinance.

Given under my hand and ſeal of arms, at St. Jago de la Vega, the 14th day of April, in the 34th Year of his Majeſty's reign, annoque Domini, 1794

ADAM WILLIAMSON.

By the General's command,
WILLIAM SHAW, Secretary.

Cuſtom-Houſe, St. Mark's, May 10, 1794.

This is to certify, that the ſchooner Betſy, John Frothingham, maſter, belonging to the United States of America, hath imported into Britiſh St. Domingo, a cargo of proviſions, valued at 2440 dollars, and that he hath been permitted to take on board, in lieu thereof, produce, as per docket of clearance, amounting to 2272 dollars.

JOHN ROUSSELET, Collector,
JOHN KEMBAS, Commandant.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

Laſt evening arrived in town from New-York, the juſtly celebrated Philoſopher, Doctor JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.

A letter from the Collector of the Bahama Iſlands to a merchant of this city, dated June 3, informs, that by proclamation of the Governor of thoſe Iſlands, dated the ſecond inſtant, the ports of the ſame are opened, and are to continue ſo till the firſt of October next, for the admiſſion of foreign veſſels, loaded with proviſions, lumber, &c. This information is authentic.

Capt. Weſt of the brig Sally, in 25 days from Antigua, informs, that all the Britiſh privateers in the Weſt Indies were ordered in, no further depredations to be committed on any American veſſels, and that they ſeemed diſpoſed to make full reſtitution for all the ſpoliations.

Liſt of ACTS *paſſed at the firſt ſeſſion of the third Congreſs of the United States.*

1. AN act making an alteration in the flag of the United States,

2. An act providing for the relief of the inhabitants of St. Domingo, reſident within the United States, as may be found in want of ſupport.

3. An act for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and ſons.

valier Letizan, the Prince of Patti Persia, the Chevalier de Calralgisset, the Sieur Filomarino, author of several tragedies, the Dutchess of Popoli, the Princes of Axello, besides a number of Advocates and Attornies, Monks, Priests and Officers. The Jacobins assisted by the Refugees from Toulon are said to be the authors of this conspiracy, which excited so much alarm, that the Court immediately retired to Casserta under a military guard.

It is reported to have been the intention of the conspirators to set fire to his Majesty's palace, and to the three castles of the city, Catello delovo, Catello nuovo, Catello de St. Elmo, and to force and pillage the public banks.

LIMERICK, February 19.

Mr. Knarsborough, who was sentenced some time ago to death in Carlow, and was afterwards transported, found means to effect his escape, and is at present an officer in the French service. He wrote a letter to his principal prosecuter, near Dublin—we have been favoured with a copy—it is as follows:

"*You infernal Scoundral,*

"I am now in France, Colonel of a regiment of brave Sans Culottes. I remember your friendly offices, and by the eternal G— I will reward you accordingly. We intend immediately for Ireland, and I shall most assuredly have the honour of introducing you to the Guillotine.

"I am, &c."

CORK, April 28.

Last Tuesday the Rev. Dennis O'Driscol was tried in the city Court, before the Prime Serjeant, and found guilty of publishing in the Cork Gazette, of the 15th of January last, certain seditious paragraphs, under the head of truths, and on Thursday he was brought to Court, and sentenced to two years imprisonment, and find security for future good behaviour.

BATH, April 4.

A tradesman, who had taken his passage on board the Roebuck, of Bristol, for America, was arrested on the eve of his departure, on Monday last; and finding his hopes of emigrating entirely thwarted, he took the desperate resolution of shooting himself last night, whilst in the custody of the Sheriff's officers, which he effected by placing a pistol to his ear.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,
APRIL 29.

Letter from the Representatives of the People with the Army of the North, to the Committee of Public Safety.

"Courtrai, April 27.

"Yesterday the army put itself in motion in all points. Its first movements were followed by important successes.—We took Courtrai, and our line advances in front toward the enemy's territory. We have not time to give you the details; to-morrow we hope to be able to announce fresh advantages. The troops fought with incredible valour.—We took several magazines of provisions, which we have sent to Lisle, and likewise several prisoners and cannon. (signed)

RICHARD and COUDIEU.

Letter from Pichegru, General in chief of the Army of the North.

"Head Quarters at Courtrai, 8 Floreal, April 29.

"Yesterday the attack was general all on the lines from Dunes Libre [*formerly Dunkirk, on the English Channel*] to Givet, [*on the river Meuse, a distance of near one hundred and twenty miles*] and perhaps even the army of the Rhine; I am ignorant as yet, of what has passed in the centre and the right. The left has succeeded in the attack; we entered here about five o'clock in the afternoon; the enemy did not make all the resistance of which the post was capable, and we have not lost one man. We have taken 100 prisoners, of whom four are Officers of Artillery. Ypres and Menin are still occupied by the enemy; but already blocked up by different bodies of troops, who are waiting for those who are here; and who are to attack the latter, when they shall have made sure of their ground. At Courtrai were several magazines of forage, hay, grain, &c. We hope to obtain part of it. We are going to put into a state of requisition the iron, steel, hides, &c. and we will drain from the country every thing that we can."

(Signed) "PICHEGRU."

Letter from Richard and Coudieu, Representatives of the army of the North.

"Head Quarters, at Flamertin,
28th April.

"We expect the result of the General Attack. On the left we have had the most brilliant success. We are in Furnes and Courtrai. We continue our victorious march into Belgium. We learn in the mean time that the army of the Ardennes has triumphed at Beaumont, and that the junction of the division of the Ardennes and Maubeuge has been effected, which puts that place out of danger. Our attacks of the centre in the grand army have not been attended with brilliant success.—Thrice we have attacked, but victory is dubious, owing to the disaffection and cowardice of several officers.—Richard repairs thither. The ardour and confidence of the soldiers are at their height. There are only in Menin 5000 men, and thirty pieces of cannon. We wish there were more."

ARMY OF THE ARDENNES.

The success of the army of the Ardennes is equal to our most sanguine expectations. The despatches of the 8th Floreal (April 25) state, that the army had been engaged with the enemy for three days successively, and that 1200 Austrians have *bitten the dust*.

On the seventh of Floreal [April 26] the army rendered itself master of the heights of Bossu, with considerable loss on the part of the enemy.

ARMY OF EASTERN PYRENNES.

Equal success attends the army of the Eastern Pyrenees; all Spanish Cerdagne is in the power of the Republic. The brave Dugabert, after having taken the city of Urgel, was killed by a cannon ball.——In Italy every day is the herald of new victories, of which the capture of Oneglio was but the prelude, 500, chiefly Austrians, were killed. Ormea, on the Taniro, and the country of Nava are in our possession.—Immense magazines, a cloth manufactory, provisions, cannon, &c. have fallen into our hands. Gezezzio, three leagues from Ormea, was summoned to surrender, and the summons was immediately obeyed.

Barrere informed, that eight prizes had been brought into Brest, L'Orient, and Rochefort: "One of our ships of the line has taken an English frigate, and an English ship of the line has been burnt in the Mediterranean.—Seven prizes have been sent into the ports of Brest and St. Malo. One of our frigates has sunk two ships laden with iron and brandy; the ships crews were, however, saved."

LONDON, May 5.

Whitehall, May 3.

Mr. Tims, one of his Majesty's Messengers, arrived this morning with a letter from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated Cateau, April 30, '94 of which the following is a Copy.

SIR,

It is with peculiar satisfaction that I have the pleasure to acquaint you with the surrender of Landrecies.

At ten o'clock this morning the town offered to capitulate, and requested a suspension of arms for forty-eight hours, to arrange the articles; but this was absolutely refused, and they were allowed only half an hour to come to a determination, which upon a second request was extended to an hour. Before, however, this time was elapsed, the Deputies of the town came out, and, after a very short conference, agreed to deliver up the place this evening at five o'clock, and that the garrison (about 5000) should be prisoners of war.

This fortunate event which was not expected to happen so soon, makes up for the disagreeable intelligence which we received this day of a check which General Clairfayt had at Moucron. This post had been retaken from the enemy by a corps of Hanoverians, under the command of Major General Oenhausen, the night before; but the enemy having in a manner surrounded it, General Clairfayt, who had joined the Hanoverians with six battalions of Austrians, was at last obliged to retreat, and had taken up a new position, in order to cover the high road from Tournay to Courtrai.

In consequence of this intelligence, the Emperor has desired me to march this evening, as quick as possible, to St. Amand, and from thence if necessary, to Tournay, to the assistance of General Clairfayt.

I am, Sir, &c.

FREDERICK.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

May 9.

Whitehall, May 6.

A Letter of which the following is an Extract, dated St. Amand, May 2, 1794, was yesterday received from his Royal Highness the Duke of York by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

"IN consequence of the Emperor's request, which I mentioned in my letter, of the 30th, I marched at twelve o'clock the night before last, with all the troops under my command, from the camp near Cateau, and proceeded here, with part of the cavalry, yesterday evening; but from the excessive heat of the day, and a severe storm which lasted the whole night, the infantry was not able to arrive till this morning.

"I went over by appointment to day to Tournay, to meet General Clairfayt, in order to consult with him upon the necessary operations for compelling the enemy to retire from Flanders, and had, at the same time, an opportunity to inquire more fully into the unfortunate affair of the 29th.

"General Clairfayt told me, that the enemy had taken the advantage of his absence at Denain to attack and carry the post of Moucron, and consequently Courtrai itself, which was incapable of defence. That, with regard to the affair of the 29th, it had been his intention to attack the enemy as soon as six battalions of Austrian infantry, which had been sent to him from the Emperor's army, were arrived; but that the enemy had been before hand with them, and began themselves the attack: That his troops behaved with much courage and resolution, from eight o'clock in the morning, when the attack begun, till four o'clock in the afternoon but that, as soon as the order was given to retreat, from the intricacy of the country—they fell into confusion, from which it was even impossible to rally them.

"I have not as yet received the returns of the loss upon this occasion; but I fear it is pretty considerable.

"The brave garrison of Menin, under the command of Major General Hammerstain, after sustaining the attack for four days, finding no probability of succour, gallantly determined to force their way through the enemy, which they effected without any great loss, though continually harrassed in their march.

"This garrison consisted of four battallions of his Majesty's Hanoverian troops, and four companies of the Loyal Emigrants.

I am sorry that, from some recent changes in the distribution of the troops of Flanders, I have it not in my power to name the regiments which have distinguished themselves so much. They retired to Inglemunster.

"The enemy has not as yet made any attempt to penetrate into the country."

FREDERICK.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *of April 28.*

Letters from Admiral M'Bride, covering letters from Captains Warren and Strathen, were this day received at the admiralty-office.—They inform of the sailing of the Flora, of 36; Arethusa, of 38; Melampus, of 36; la Nymphe, of 36, and Concorde, of 36 guns, on a cruize on the coast France; and the 23d, sailing in, west of Guernsey, with L'Engageante, of 36; la Pomone of 44; la Resolue, of 36, and la Babet, of 22 guns, French frigates, which had sailed from Concale Bay, near St. Maloes, the night before—that after a very severe engagement of three hours, la Pomone and la Babet struck; and after a chace of some time, and another action of two hours and a quarter, L'Engageante struck to the Concorde. They have all arrived, and are fine vessels. La Resolue escaped into Morlaix.

CORK, May 27.

Last night arrived in the Cove, a French frigate of 36 guns, captured by his Majesty's ship Swiftsure of 74 guns, Capt. Boyles.

The Marquis Cornwallis is appointed to command the Prussian troops in the pay of Great-Britain.

SAVANNAH, May 29.

By the sloop Fancy from Cape Nichola Mole, we learn that Cape Francois was attacked and taken by the Spaniards about the 13th instant.

CHARLESTON, May 24.

Yesterday arrived schooner Betsey, Frothingham, from St. Marks. Captain Frothingham furnishes the following intelligence:

That on the 29th of April the brigands attacked the town at Gonaives; a heavy cannonade and firing of small arms preluded their marching into the town at 11 o'clock, but they were driven back.

The engagement was renewed and continued through the night till eight in the morning, at that time a general engagement took place, which effected a total defeat, and obliged them to take to the mountains.

A flag was received from them at two, demanding a surrender at seven P. M. or they would put every soul to the sword.

The advance party was severely cannonaded from the town, as a feint to cover the retreat of the inhabitants, which took place about 11 o'clock at night. They embarked on board the different vessels then in port, for St. Nichola-Mole, Jeremie, St. Marks and other places; but it is regretted that female delicacy was disregarded by the soldiery and others, who attended to their own preservation, and left the women to shift for themselves.—Captain Frothingham carried 205 to St. Marks, where the unfortunate French were received with tenderness; rations, lodging, &c. being immediately ordered for their accommodation; but the Spaniards, who had undertaken the defence of the place, were sent back to join their several corps.

The following instructions gave captain F. confidence that enabled him to repulse a pickaroon that boarded him on his passage from St. Mark's. He also informs, that instructions were shewn at the custom house at St. Mark's implying a countermand to the privateers, and he supposes that delicacy to their countrymen is the only reason that he was not furnished with a copy of them. The law, by the instructions, considered them as pirates, which law was received by two frigates sent from Jamaica with despatches in 30 days from England.

Instructions relating to American vessels.

By major general Adam Williamson, lieutenant governor, and commander in chief of his Majesty's island of Jamaica and territories thereon depending, chancellor and vice-admiral of the same, commanding his majesty's forces, major-general of his armies and colonel of his 47th regiment of infantry.

WHEREAS it is become highly expedient, in order to procure a more abundant supply of every thing necessary for the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of such parts of St. Domingo, as are, or may be under the British government as well as his majesty's forces serving there; that vessels importing provisions and lumber into the said island from the United States of North America, should be permitted to take and carry away, in payment for the same, sugar, rum coffee, cotton and produce of every description. I do therefore, hereby permit, and ordain, that all vessels bringing cargoes of provision, either salt or fresh, or of lumber, from any of the United States of America, be permitted to take and carry away, in payment thereof, the articles of the produce of such parts of St. Domingo as are under the British government, as above specified, in payment, to the amount of the cargoes imported in said vessels; and it is hereby further ordered, that a certificate be granted to all American vessels departing from the ports of St. Domingo, under the British government, signed by the principal custom-house officer at said port, and by the commanding officer of the district, stating the quantity of produce taken on board, and that the same is conformable to the tenor of this ordinance.

Given under my hand and seal of arms, at St. Jago de la Vega, the 14th day of April, in the 34th Year of his Majesty's reign, annoque Domini, 1794

ADAM WILLIAMSON.

By the General's command,
WILLIAM SHAW, Secretary.

Custom-House, St. Mark's, May 10, 1794.

This is to certify, that the schooner Betsy, John Frothingham, master, belonging to the United States of America, hath imported into British St. Domingo, a cargo of provisions, valued at 2440 dollars, and that he hath been permitted to take on board, in lieu thereof, produce, as per docket of clearance, amounting to 2272 dollars.

JOHN ROUSSELET, Collector,
JOHN KEMBAR, Commandant.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

Last evening arrived in town from New-York, the justly celebrated Philosopher, Doctor JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.

A letter from the Collector of the Bahama Islands to a merchant of this city, dated June 3, informs, that by proclamation of the Governor of those Islands, dated the second instant, the ports of the same are opened, and are to continue so till the first of October next, for the admission of foreign vessels, loaded with provisions, lumber, &c. This information is authentic.

Capt. West of the brig Sally, in 25 days from Antigua, informs, that all the British privateers in the West Indies were ordered in, no further depredations to be committed on any American vessels, and that they seemed disposed to make full restitution for all the spoliations.

List of ACTS *passed at the first session of the third Congress of the United States.*

1. AN act making an alteration in the flag of the United States,

2. An act providing for the relief of the inhabitants of St. Domingo, resident within the United States, as may be found in want of support.

3. An act for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and sons.

4. An act in alteration of an act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States.

5. An act for the remission of the duties arising on the tonnage of sundry French vessels which have taken refuge in the ports of the United States.

6. An act making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

7. An act making further provision for the expences attending the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations; and further to continue in force the act, entitled, "an act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations."

8. An act authorizing a loan of one million of dollars.

9. An act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbours in the United States.

10. An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

11. An act to prohibit the carrying on the slave-trade, from the United States to any foreign place or country.

12. An act to provide a naval armament.

13. An act allowing to Major General la Fayette his pay and emoluments while in the service of the United States.

14. An act to provide for the erecting and repairing arsenals and magazines, and for other purposes.

15. An act for the relief of Stephen Paranque.

16. An act transferring, for a limited time, the jurisdiction of suits and offences from the district to the circuit court of New-Hampshire, and assigning certain duties in respect to invalid pensioners to the attorney of said district.

17. An act to authorise the President of the the United States, in certain cases, to alter the place for holding a session of Congress.

18. An act to provide for the placing buoys on certain rocks off the harbour of New-London, and in Providence river, and other places.

19. An act for the relief of Lieffert Lefferts, and others.

20. An act to authorise Ephraim Kimberly to locate the land warrant issued for services in the late American army.

21. An act limiting the time for presenting claims for destroyed certificates of a certain description.

22. An act allowing Lieutenant-Colonel Touzar an equivalent for his pension for life.

23. An act to establish the post-office and post-roads within the United States.

24. An act providing and organizing a corps of artillerists and engineers.

25. An act supplementary to "An act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbors in the United States."

26. An act for the remission of the duties on eleven hogsheads of coffee which have been destroyed by fire.

27. An act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States.

28. An act to erect a light house on the head-land of Cape-Hatteras; and a lighted beacon on Shell Castle Island, in the harbor of Ocracock, in the state of North-Carolina.

29. An act providing for the payment of certain expences incurred by Fulwar Skipwith on public account.

30. An act for the relief of Reuben Smith and Nathan Strong.

31. An act for erecting a light-house on the island of Seguin in the District of Maine, and for erecting a beacon and for placing three buoys at the entrance of St. Mary's River, in the state of Georgia.

32. An act further to authorise the adjournment of circuit courts.

33. An act prohibiting for a limited time the exportation of arms and ammunition, and encouraging the importation of the same.

34. An act to continue in force the act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt.

35. An act to alter the time for the next annual meeting of Congress.

36. An act further extending the time for receiving on loan the domestic debt of the United States.

37. An act making provision for the payment of the interest on the balances due to certain states, upon a final settlement of the accounts between the United States and individual states.

38. An act to compensate Arthur St. Clair.

39. An act to authorise the settlement of the account of Lewis Dubois, for his services in the late army of the United States.

40. An act providing for the second instalment due on a loan made of the Bank of the United States.

41. An act to authorise the President of the United States to lay, regulate, and revoke embargoes.

42. An act for extending the benefit of a draw back, and terms of credit in certain cases, and for other purposes.

43. An act to extend the term of credit for the teas imported in the ship Argonaut, and to permit the export of goods saved out of the wreck of the snow Freelove.

44. An act for the relief of John Robbe.

45. An act making further provision for securing and collecting the duties on foreign and domestic distilled spirits, wines and teas.

46. An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. A resolution authorising the President to employ, as despatch-boats, such of the revenue cutters of the United States as the public exigencies may require.

2. A resolution laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports of the United States, &c. for the term of 30 days.

3. Resolution defining the resolution laying an embargo.

4. A resolution continuing the embargo.

5. A resolution authorising vessels to clear out for the Cape of Good-Hope.

NEW-LONDON, June 26.

Arrived brig Peggy, I. Pratt, in 25 days from Barbados, via Turks-Island; off Porto Rico, saw a fleet of men of war of seven sail, three of which were three deckers, and the others appeared to be frigates, all full of troops with red caps on; the next day saw five sail; they all appeared to be bound to Hispaniola. A British officer who was passenger on board Capt. Pratt from Barbadoes to Turk's-Island, thought them to be French ships bound to the Cape.

BOSTON, June 28.

Notwithstanding the various *alarming* accounts received from the southward, we are assured by a gentleman who left the North Western part of the State of Vermont, on Friday last week, that there did not exist the least indication of hostility—nor any accounts whatever of any aggression of the British in the territories of the United States.—This information may be relied on.

PROVIDENCE, June 28.

Tuesday last being the annual masonic Festival of St. JOHN the Baptist, the Grand Lodge of the State of Rhode Island, &c. convened at Nine o'Clock, A. M. in the State-House in this Town, and proceeded to the Election of their Officers for the Year ensuing.——The Brethren, whose Names follow, were unanimously elected, viz.

M. W. JABEZ BOWEN, Grand Master,
R. W. PELEG CLARKE, Deputy Grand Master,
W. DANIEL TILLINGHAST, Esq; Senior Grand Warden.
W. GEORGE SEARS, Esq; Junior Grand Warden,
EPHRAIM BOWEN, jun. Esq; Grand Treasurer,
JOHN HANDY, Esq; Grand Secretary.
CHRISTOPHER OLNEY, Esq; Senior Grand Deacon,
JOHN L. BOSS, Junior Grand Deacon,
JABEZ CHAMPLIN, Esq; Grand Marshal,
GERSHOM JONES, Esq; Grand Sword-Bearer.

At Twelve o'Clock a Procession was formed, and proceeded to the Meeting-House on the West Side of the River, where our Rev. Brother CLARKE performed divine Service, and delivered an excellent and well-adapted Discourse.

The Choir of Singers of that Society enlivened and enriched the Exercise, by the Performance of two excellent Pieces of Music, adapted to the Occasion.

After Service a Collection was made for the Poor, as usual.

The Procession then proceeded to Mr. Lyndon's Inn, where Dinner was served at Two o'Clock.—At Five, the Grand Lodge returned to their Lodge Room—and appointed a Committee to wait on our Rev. Brother CLARKE, with the particular Thanks of the Lodge for the Discourse delivered before them, and to request a Copy for the Press.—The Thanks of the Society were also directed to be presented the young Ladies and Gentlemen who added so much to the Pleasure of the Day, by their musical Performances.

Upwards of 200 Brethren of this Town—and different Parts of the State, and some from other States, attended on this Occasion—and after partaking largely of that Hilarity and Friendship which has for Ages characterized the Craft—they retired before the Sun closed the Day.

NEWPORT, July 1.

A Gentleman who arrived in Town last Evening from Boston, which he left on Sunday Morning, has favoured us with the following important Intelligence, viz. That on Saturday last arrived there the Schooner Sally, Capt. David Lamb, in 45 Days from Bourdeaux, who informs that the Republican Army had obtained a complete Victory over the Spanish Army on the Frontiers of Spain, having killed 4000, and taken 2000 Prisoners, together with their whole Camp Equipage, and 260 Cannon—amongst the Prisoners were two Generals—That they had taken Nieuport and Furnes, in Austrian Netherlands, and hourly expected to hear of the Surrender of Ostend. The whole Time Captain Lamb was in France, Accounts almost daily were received of the Success of the Republicans over the Combined Armies.

The Gentleman further informs, that a Ship had arrived in 47 Days from Liverpool, but had not got up to Town when he came away.

The latest European Papers contain a Proclamation of his Royal Highness the Prince of Brazil, Regent of Portugal, which declares, That the Truce between that Court and the Republic of Algiers, is interrupted; and that, therefore, he has been pleased to ordain, that the War be continued in the like Manner, as heretofore; adopting, in Consequence, every Precaution, to prevent the Algerine Corsairs from getting into the Ocean.

A Fire broke out, on the 6th Inst. in Richmond, Virginia, which did considerable Damage. One Man was killed by the fall of Part of a Building.

Yesterday arrived here from St. Eustatia, the Sloop Betsy, Capt. Pardon Slocum.—Capt. Slocum has furnished us with a List of 50 Sail of American Vessels that have been taken by the British and carried into the Port of Plymouth, in the Island of Montserrat, since November last, which, for Want of Time, we are obliged to omit inserting until next Week.

Yesterday also arrived the Sloop ——, Captain James Phillips, from Bermuda, who informs that the Day before he sailed a Privateer came in, and brought an Account that Guadaloupe was re captured by a French Squadron, supposed to have just arrived from France.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, June 30.

ENTERED,	From
Sloop Peggy, Bliss,	New York
—— Defiance, Barnes,	Bags-Harbour
—— Four Cozzens, Latham,	Ditto
—— Friendship, Stanton,	Charleston
—— Sophia, Field,	Providence
—— Romeo, Peterson,	New York
Snow Mary, Hopkins,	Edenton
Sloop Aurora, Shearman,	Havanna
Brig Dolphin, Musher,	Ditto
Ship Patty, Smith,	Ditto
Brig Betsy, Cozzens,	Turks-Island
Schooner Betsy, Kent,	New Bedford

CLEARED,	For
Sloop Apollo, Seabury,	New York
—— Sally, Ellick,	Ditto
—— Sally, Briggs,	Ditto
—— Peggy Bliss,	Ditto
—— Friendship, Briggs,	Norfolk
Snow Elizabeth, Wood,	Hamburgh

[BY AUTHORITY.]

THEATRE,
NEWPORT.

This Evening, July 1,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

An HISTORICAL PLAY, written by HALL HARTSON, Esq; *(never performed here)*—Called,

The Countess of *Salisbury.*

ALWIN,	Mr. HARPER,
RAYMOND,	Mr. WATTS,
GREY,	Mr. KENNA,
MORTON,	Mr. ADAMS,
LEROCHES,	Mr. REDFIELD,
SIR ARDOLF,	Mr. SOLOMON.
ELA *(Countess of Salisbury)*	Mrs SMITH,
ELEANOR,	Mrs. METCHLER,
LORD WILLIAM,	Mrs BROWN.

KNIGHTS, ATTENDANTS, &c. &c. by the Rest of the Company.

To which will be added,

A Musical ENTERTAINMENT, as performed at the Theatres Royal in Drury Lane and Covent Garden, with universal Applause *(never exhibited here)*—Called,

The *QUAKER.*

STEADY,	Mr. KENNA,
LUBIN,	Mr. HARPER,
SOLOMON,	Mr. WATTS,
EASY,	Mr. ADAMS,
GILLIAN,	Mrs. SOLOMON,
FLORETTA,	Mrs. METCHLER,
CICELY,	Miss SMITH.

Country LADS and LASSES—by the Rest of the Company.

In ACT 2d—A COUNTRY DANCE—by the Characters.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets sold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Half past Six, and the Performance begin precisely at Half past Seven.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6s.—Side Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 1s. 6d.

For *SALE,*

THE Three-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE HOUSE, in the rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made easy.——For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport June 30. 1794

To be LET, by the Subscriber,

A DWELLING-HOUSE and Twelve Acres of excellent LAND, with a good Tan-Yard, Bark and Beam House, and a Currier's Shop, conveniently situated in South Kingstown, at the Foot of Tower-Hill, all in excellent Order; being near to Water Carriage, and Fishing and Fowling.——Possession given the First of September. If the Land should be more than is needed, the Person may have only a Garden Spot.

ROWLAND BROWN.

South Kingstown, June 25, 1794.

THE Members of the *Newport* ASSOCIATION of MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS, are requested to meet at the State-House, on the 7th Instant, at 7, P. M.

Per Order,
JOSEPH THURSTON, *Sec'ry.*

7th Mon th. 1794

Christop^r. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

For *SALE,*

THE HOUSE and STORE belonging to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.——For Terms, apply to the Subscribers;—who once more request all Persons, having Accounts open with said HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and those who are any ways indebted to his Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subscribers, Executors of his last will and Testament.

SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 26. 1794.

4. An act in alteration of an act establishing a mint d regulating the coins of the United States.

5. An act for the remission of the duties arising on the nnage of sundry French vessels which have taken refuge the ports of the United States.

6. An act making appropriations for the support of overnment, for the year one thousand seven hundred nd ninety-four.

7. An act making further provision for the expences tending the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations; and further to continue in force the act, titled, "an act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations."

8. An act authorizing a loan of one million of dollars.

9. An act to provide for the defence of certain ports nd harbours in the United States.

10. An act making appropriations for the support of he military establishment of the United States, for the ear one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

11. An act to prohibit the carrying on the slave-trade, rom the United States to any foreign place or country.

12. An act to provide a naval armament.

13. An act allowing to Major General la Fayette his ay and emoluments while in the service of the United tates.

14. An act to provide for the erecting and repairing rsenals and magazines, and for other purposes.

15. An act for the relief of Stephen Paranque.

16. An act transferring, for a limited time, the jurisdiction of suits and offences from the district to the ircuit court of New-Hampshire, and assigning certain duties in respect to invalid pensioners to the attorney of said district.

17. An act to authorise the President of the the United States, in certain cases, to alter the place for holding a session of Congress.

18. An act to provide for the placing buoys on certain rocks off the harbour of New-London, and in Providence river, and other places.

19. An act for the relief of Leffert Lefferts, and others.

20. An act to authorise Ephraim Kimberly to locate the land warrant issued for services in the late American army.

21. An act limiting the time for presenting claims for destroyed certificates of a certain description.

22. An act allowing Lieutenant-Colonel Touzar an equivalent for his pension for life.

23. An act to establish the post-office and post-roads within the United States.

24. An act providing and organizing a corps of artillerists and engineers.

25. An act supplementary to "An act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbors in the United States."

26. An act for the remission of the duties on eleven hogsheads of coffee which have been destroyed by fire.

27. An act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States.

28. An act to erect a light house on the head-land of Cape-Hatteras; and a lighted beacon on Shell Castle Island, in the harbor of Ocracock, in the state of North-Carolina.

29. An act providing for the payment of certain expences incurred by Fulwar Skipwith on public account.

30. An act for the relief of Reuben Smith and Nathan Strong.

31. An act for erecting a light-house on the island of Seguin in the District of Maine, and for erecting a beacon and for placing three buoys at the entrance of St. Mary's River, in the state of Georgia.

32. An act further to authorise the adjournment of circuit courts.

33. An act prohibiting for a limited time the exportation of arms and ammunition, and encouraging the importation of the same.

34. An act to continue in force the act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt.

35. An act to alter the time for the next annual meeting of Congress.

36. An act further extending the time for receiving on loan the domestic debt of the United States.

37. An act making provision for the payment of the interest on the balances due to certain states, upon a final settlement of the accounts between the United States and individual states.

38. An act to compensate Arthur St. Clair.

39. An act to authorise the settlement of the account of Lewis Dubois, for his services in the late army of the United States.

40. An act providing for the second instalment due on a loan made of the Bank of the United States.

41. An act to authorise the President of the United States to lay, regulate, and revoke embargoes.

42. An act for extending the benefit of a draw back, and terms of credit in certain cases, and for other purposes.

43. An act to extend the term of credit for the teas imported in the ship Argonaut, and to permit the export of goods saved out of the wreck of the snow Freelove.

44. An act for the relief of John Robbe.

45. An act making further provision for securing and collecting the duties on foreign and domestic distilled spirits, wines and teas.

46. An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. A resolution authorising the President to employ, as despatch-boats, such of the revenue cutters of the United States as the public exigencies may require.

2. A resolution laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports of the United States, &c. for the term of 30 days.

3. Resolution defining the resolution laying an embargo.

4. A resolution continuing the embargo.

5. A resolution authorising vessels to clear out for the Cape of Good-Hope.

NEW-LONDON, June 26.

Arrived brig Peggy, I. Pratt, in 25 days from Barbados, via Turks-Island; off Porto Rico, saw a fleet of men of war of seven sail, three of which were three deckers, and the others appeared to be frigates, all full of troops with red caps on; the next day saw five sail; they all appeared to be bound to Hispaniola. A British officer who was passenger on board Capt. Pratt from Barbados to Turk's-Island, thought them to be French ships bound to the Cape.

BOSTON, June 28.

Notwithstanding the various *alarming* accounts received from the southward, we are assured by a gentleman who left the North Western part of the State of Vermont, on Friday last week, that there did not exist the least indication of hostility—nor any accounts whatever of any aggression of the British in the territories of the United States.—This information may be relied on.

PROVIDENCE, June 28.

Tuesday last being the annual masonic Festival of St. JOHN the Baptist, the Grand Lodge of the State of Rhode Island, &c. convened at Nine o'Clock, A. M. in the State-House in this Town, and proceeded to the Election of their Officers for the Year ensuing.—The Brethren, whose Names follow, were unanimously elected, viz.

M. W. JABEZ BOWEN, Grand Master,
R. W. PELEG CLARKE, Deputy Grand Master,
W. DANIEL TILLINGHAST, Esq; Senior Grand Warden.
W. GEORGE SEARS, Esq; Junior Grand Warden,
EPHRAIM BOWEN, jun. Esq; Grand Treasurer,
JOHN HANDY, Esq; Grand Secretary.
CHRISTOPHER OLNEY, Esq; Senior Grand Deacon,
JOHN L. BOSS, Junior Grand Deacon,
JABEZ CHAMPLIN, Esq; Grand Marshal,
GERSHOM JONES, Esq; Grand Sword-Bearer.

At Twelve o'Clock a Procession was formed, and proceeded to the Meeting-House on the West Side of the River, where our Rev. Brother CLARKE performed divine Service, and delivered an excellent and well-adapted Discourse.

The Choir of Singers of that Society enlivened and enriched the Exercise, by the Performance of two excellent Pieces of Music, adapted to the Occasion.

After Service a Collection was made for the Poor, as usual.

The Procession then proceeded to Mr. Lyndon's Inn, where Dinner was served at Two o'Clock.—At Five, the Grand Lodge returned to their Lodge Room—and appointed a Committee to wait on our Rev. Brother CLARKE, with the particular Thanks of the Lodge for the Discourse delivered before them, and to request a Copy for the Press.—The Thanks of the Society were also directed to be presented the young Ladies and Gentlemen who added so much to the Pleasure of the Day, by their musical Performances.

Upwards of 100 Brethren of this Town—and different Parts of the State, and some from other States, attended on this Occasion—and after partaking largely of that Hilarity and Friendship which has for Ages characterized the Craft—they retired before the Sun closed the Day.

NEWPORT, July 2.

A Gentleman who arrived in Town last Evening from Bottom, which he left on Sunday Morning, has favoured us with the following important Intelligence, viz. That on Saturday last arrived there the Schooner Sally, Capt. David Lamb, in 45 Days from Bourdeaux, who informs that the Republican Army had obtained a complete Victory over the Spanish Army on the Frontiers of Spain, having killed 4000, and taken 3000 Prisoners, together with their whole Camp Equipage, and 260 Cannon—amongst the Prisoners were two Generals—That they had taken Nieuport and Furnes, in Austrian Netherlands, and hourly expected to hear of the Surrender of Ostend. The whole Time Captain Lamb was in France, Accounts almost daily were received of the Success of the Republicans over the Combined Armies.

The Gentleman further informs, that a Ship had arrived in 47 Days from Liverpool, but had not got up to Town when he came away.

The latest European Papers contain a Proclamation of his Royal Highness the Prince of Brazil, Regent of Portugal, which declares, That the Truce between that Court and the Republic of Algiers, is interrupted; and that, therefore, he has been pleased to ordain, that the War be continued in the like Manner, as heretofore; adopting, in Consequence, every Precaution, to prevent the Algerine Corsairs from getting into the Ocean.

A Fire broke out, on the 6th Inst. in Richmond, Virginia, which did considerable Damage. One Man was killed by the fall of Part of a Building.

Yesterday arrived here from St. Eustatia, the Sloop Betsy, Capt. Pardon Slocum.—Capt. Slocum has furnished us with a List of 50 Sail of American Vessels that have been taken by the British and carried into the Port of Plymouth, in the Island of Montserrat, since November last, which, for Want of Time, we are obliged to omit inserting until next Week.

Yesterday also arrived the Sloop ——, Captain James Phillips, from Bermuda, who informs that the Day before he sailed a Privateer came in, and brought an Account that Guadaloupe was re captured by a French Squadron, supposed to have just arrived from France.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, June 30.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Peggy, Bliss,	New York
—— Defiance, Barnes,	Sagg-Harbour
—— Four Cozzens, Latham,	Ditto
—— Friendship, Stanton,	Charleston
—— Sophia, Field,	Providence
—— Romeo, Peterson,	New York
Snow Mary, Hopkins,	Edenton
Sloop Aurora, Sheatman,	Havanna
Brig Dolphin, Mosher,	Ditto
Ship Patty, Smith,	Ditto
Brig Betsy, Cozzens,	Turks-Island
Schooner Betsy, Kent,	New Bedford

CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Apollo, Seabury,	New York
—— Sally, Estick,	Ditto
—— Sally, Briggs,	Ditto
—— Peggy Bliss,	Ditto
—— Friendship, Briggs,	Norfolk
Snow Elizabeth, Wood,	Hamburgh

[BY AUTHORITY.]

THEATRE,
NEWPORT.

This Evening, July 2,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

An HISTORICAL PLAY, written by HALL HARTSON, Esq; *(never performed here)*—Called,

The Countess of *Salisbury.*

ALWIN,	Mr. HARPER,
RAYMOND,	Mr. WATTS,
GREY,	Mr. KENNA,
MORTON,	Mr. ADAMS,
LEROCHES,	Mr. REDFIELD,
SIR ARDOLF,	Mr. SOLOMON.
ELA *(Countess of Salisbury)*	Miss SMITH,
ELEANOR,	Mrs. METCHLER,
LORD WILLIAM,	Miss BROWN.

KNIGHTS, ATTENDANTS, &c. &c. by the Rest of the Company.

To which will be added,

A Musical ENTERTAINMENT, as performed at the Theatres Royal in Drury Lane and Covent Garden, with universal Applause *(never exhibited here)*—Called,

The *QUAKER.*

STEADY,	Mr. KENNA,
LUBIN,	Mr. HARPER,
SOLOMON,	Mr. WATTS,
EASY,	Mr. ADAMS,
GILLIAN,	Mrs. SOLOMON,
FLORETTA,	Mrs. METCHLER,
CICELY,	Miss SMITH.

Country LADS and LASSES—by the Rest of the Company.

In ACT 2d—A COUNTRY DANCE—by the Characters.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets sold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Half past Six, and the Performance begin precisely at Half past Seven.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6s.—Side Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 1s. 6d.

For *SALE,*

THE Three-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE HOUSE, in the rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made easy.——For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport June 31. 1794

To be LET, by the Subscriber,

A DWELLING-HOUSE and Twelve Acres of excellent LAND, with a good Tan-Yard, Bark and Beam House, and a Currier's Shop, conveniently situated in South Kingstown, at the Foot of Tower-Hill, all in excellent Order; being near to Water Carriage, and Fishing and Fowling.——Possession given the First of September. If the Land should be more than is needed, the Person may have only a Garden Spot.

ROWLAND BROWN.

South Kingstown, June 25, 1794.

THE Members of the *Newport* ASSOCIATION of MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS, are requested to meet at the State-House, on the 7th Instant, at 7, P. M.

Per Order,
JOSEPH THURSTON, *Sec'ry.*

7th Mon th. 1794

Christop^r. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

For *SALE,*

THE HOUSE and STORE belonging to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.——For Terms, apply to the Subscribers;—who once more request all Persons, having Accounts open with said HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and those who are any ways indebted to his Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subscribers, Executors of his last will and Testament.

SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 2d. 1794.

se ved, that if there had been Nine, he could have compared them to the Muſes, and if Three, to the Graces; but being Seven, he knew not to what he could compare them, except to the *Seven Deadly Sins*.—The Ladies ordered him to make an excuſe, in verſe, to every one of them, which he did as follows:

Acquaintance—to Miſs —.

SWEET Sin, tho' you might paſs,
Of Innocence the blameleſs maſk,
A perfect Sin for you I chooſe,
And one to which you tempt us moſt.

Avarice—to Miſs —.

Your Sin you may to me refign,
For but your charms belong to me;
Reflecting that ſuch wealth is mine,
Gods! what a miſer I ſhall be!

Gluttony—to Miſs —.

So fair without, ſo pure within,
A Nymph in every grace complete,
If this was be your only Sin,
Would I were ſomething you could *eat*.

Anger—to Miſs —.

Dormant the Sin of yours ſhall lie,
In future it no more will move you,
If you alone its edge will try
On thoſe you have not taught to love you.

Idleneſs—to Miſs —.

Of Idleneſs all ſtand content
Who are to ſure to pleaſe as you,
For they may ſafely go to reſt
For whom there is nothing left to do.

Envy—to Miſs —.

Envy comes next; but, as I live,
How to apply it, fails my wit;
Therefore, that Sin to you I give
Which all who ſee you muſt commit.

Pride—to Miſs —.

Your merit is ſo great and rare,
Though Pride has ſtriven ſore before,
Another name it muſt aſſume,
In YOU 'tis Juſtice, and no more.

P.

Newport, June 12, 1794.

Grand Committee-Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, to every Perſon throughout the State, whoſe Mortgages for the Money ordered to be emitted at May Seſſion, A. D. 1786, remain againſt them, to call at ſaid Office, and diſcharge their reſpective reſpective Bonds, and ——Thoſe who reaſonably diſcharge their Bonds, may avoid the Expence that would ariſe from a Proſecution.

THOMAS RUMREILL, *Keeper of ſaid Office.*

Freſh imported GOODS,

For Sale, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by

Philip Robinſon,

At his Shop in Thames-ſtreet.

THOSE who are deſirous of having the Worth of their Money, in well-choſen GOODS, are deſired to call at the above Store, where every Favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

A L S O,

An elegant Aſſortment of PAPER-HANGINGS, juſt come to Hand.

Newport, May 20, 1794.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed at the Seſſion in June inſtant, the Creditors of PHEBE BULL, of Newport, Spinſter, are hereby notified to appear, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence, on the laſt Monday in October next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, (if any they have) why the Prayer of her Petition, for the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act, paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, ſhould not be extended unto her.

HENRY SHERBURNE, *Dep. Secretary.*

Newport, June 17, 1794.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed at the Seſſion in June laſt, the Creditors of STEPHEN FRANKLIN, of New Shoreham, are hereby notified to appear, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence, on the laſt Monday in October next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why the Prayer of his Petition, for the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act, paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, ſhould not be extended unto him.

HENRY SHERBURNE, *Dep. Secretary.*

Newport, June 17, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, immediately to come and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to ſettle and pay the Legacies.—And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

Exeter, March 17, 1794.

day is the
of Quoglio was b.

James Caboone

AND SON,

Lately removed from oppoſite the GOLDEN EAGLE, *to the Houſe formerly belonging to Ethan Clarke, next Door South of Mr. Lopez's, have*

FOR SALE,

PAINTER's COLOURS,

Of all Sorts, ground in Oil, in Powder, and in Lump, viz.

BEST London white and red Lead, Spaniſh Brown, Beſt and common yellow Ochre, Spruce Yellow, Spaniſh White, Verdegreaſe, Beſt Pruſſian Blue, Indra & Venetian Red, Vermilion, Patent Yellow, Umber, &c.

A L S O,

Linſeed Oil, boiled and unboiled, Lamp Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, White Vitriol, Chan Varniſh, Gold Leaf.

Camel's Hair-Pencils—An excellent Aſſortment of PAINTER's BRUSHES, Saſh Tools, &c.—Tar Braſhes, Tallow Ditto, Houſe, Hearth, ſcrubbing and Shoe Ditto—9 by 7, and 8 by 6. WINDOW-GLASS—Nails—A ſmall Aſſortment of HARD-WARE.

N. B. Orders from the Country will be gratefully received, and Directions given for mixing and painting any Colour.

By ſending the Dimenſions of any Houſe, Room, or Place, intended to be painted, they may be furniſhed with a proper Quantity of Colour for that Purpoſe.

Newport, May 12, 1794.

For SALE, by

Gibbs & Channing,

A CONSIGNMENT of Calicoes and Chintzes, of the neweſt and moſt elegant Patterns, and low priced Iriſh Linens by the Piece or Package.—Alſo, Engliſh Sail Cloth of the firſt Fabric from No. 1 to No. 8.

Newport, May 20th, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Stanhope,

A Quantity of Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

WEST INDIA and N. E. Rum, Brandy, Geneva, Sherry and Claret } WINES, Brown's Stout and London } PORTER Molaſſes, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Beſt Hyſon and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Pimento and Nutmegs, Freſh Raiſins, Honey, in Demi-johns, Copperas, Allum, Redwood, Logwood, Fuſtick, INDIGO—Firſt Quality, Brimſtone, German Steel, Bar Iron, Nail Rods, Several Kinds of Iron Caboofes and Stoves, Window-Glaſs, ROCK SALT, Rice, Flour, Turpentine, Anchors—of all Sizes, 20d. 10d. 8d. 6d. and 4d. Nails, Cod-Hooks and Lines, Iron-Ware—various Kinds Glaſs Ditto, Writing, Wrapping, and Bonnet Paper, Sealing Wax, A Quantity of PIECE-GOODS.

ALSO,—A Quantity of TIMBER and SHINGLES, very ſuitable for Shipping.

Newport, June 16, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel, Geneva by the Pipe, Barrel, Caſe or Gallon, Molaſſes by the Hogſhead and Cordage of all Sizes.

A SLOOP, of about 40 Tons Burthen, 6 Years old, and well found.

Alſo, another SLOOP (New) about 35 Tons, completely fitted for a Packet.

Likewiſe, ſundry Dwelling Houſes, ſituated and Ferent Parts of the Town—One of which is, that well-known Houſe lately occupied for Boarding, ſituated on the Main ſtreet, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.—One Ditto, on the Point, with a good Lot of Land belonging thereto, very ſuitable for a main Family.—One Half of that large Building, that formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceaſed, lying near the weſternmoſt Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New Shoreham, or Block Iſland, pleaſantly ſituated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is moſt excellent Land for Meadow, Paſture, or Corn—and one of the beſt Situations on the Iſland, for carrying on the Fiſhery.—This will be ſold cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any ſimilar Article, of equal Quality.

Newport, May 19, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.—Likewiſe, New-York SOAP by the Box.

JUST OPENED,

And now ſelling, at their uſual low Prices, by

Thomas Green

AND SON,

At the BUCK, near the RED-MARKET,

A compleat Aſſortment of

Engliſh, India, and *American*

GOODS,

Amongſt which are the following, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, all Colours, from 5*s.* to the beſt ſuperfine, Kerſeymeres, Nankeens, plain and ſtriped, Velvets, Jeans and Fuſtians, Satin Beavers, Royal Ribs and Denims, Jacket Shapes, Calicoes and Chintzes, Iriſh Linens, White & brown Sheetings, Muſlins and Muſlinets, Lawns and Cambricks, Luteſtrings and Modes, Satins and Pelongs, Sarcenets and Perſians, Satinets, Laſtings, and Florentines, Moreens and Ruſſells, Taburcens and Calamancoes, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Worſted, Cotton, Thread and Silk Hoſe, Sagathies and Ginghams, Handkerchiefs, of all Deſcriptions, Muſlin Cravats, Shirting & Apron Check, Shawls, Floor and Table-Carpeting, Engliſh Stays, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Beaver, Caſtor & Felt Hats, Town-made Stuff Shoes, Ready-made Sailors' Clothing, Fans and Gloves, Quarto, common & Pocket Bibles, Pſalms and Hymn Books, Webſter's Inſtitutes, Teſtaments & Dictionaries, School-Maſters' Aſſiſtants, Writing-Paper, Looking-Glaſſes & Pewter, Weaver's Slays, Cotton and Wool Cards, and ſundry other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. Home-made CLOTH, and PRODUCE, will be received in Pay, equal to Caſh.

Newport June 9, 1794.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable FARM, ſituate, lying and being in the Town of Renſſelaerwick, County of Renſſelaer, and State of New-York, and 12 Miles Eaſt from the City of Albany, containing 400 Acres of excellent LAND, 300 of which is under good Improvement and good Fence, well watered; there is good Meadow, and may be made enough to cut 100 Tons of Hay.——There is two new and large Engliſh Barns on the ſaid Farm, three Dwelling-Houſes, a Store-Houſe, and a new Pot-Aſh Houſe; there is now ſowed on the ſaid Farm, 100 Buſhels of Wheat.——It lays convenient to make four handſome FARMS; it is a moſt excellent Stand for a Tavern and Store, and has been improved as ſuch theſe 12 Years paſt.——For further Particulars apply to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes, who can give a good Title.

ABNER NEWTON.

May 12, 1794.

THE Subſcribers, appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. Town Council of the Town of Newport to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE, Eſq; late of Pomfret, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give Notice to all Perſons who have not exhibited their Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, either in his private Capacity, or in Company under the Firm of Godfrey & John Malbone, to exhibit their Claims to us, or either of us, on or before the 2d Day of July next.—There being a further Time of One Month allowed by the ſaid Town-Council for aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

Newport, 2d June, 1794.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I PHINEHAS KINYON, of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, Yeoman, do hereby publiſh and declare, That a certain Indictment, obtained in my Name againſt THOMAS COTTERILL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, at a Superior Court in the County of Waſhington, April Term, A. D. 1793, was proſecuted againſt him unjuſtly, maliciouſly, and without Foundation, at the Inſtance of certain evil minded Perſons, with Intent to injure the ſaid Thomas, in his good Name and Reputation:——In Conſideration whereof, I do hereby agree to pay and ſatisfy the ſaid Thomas, for the Coſt and Charges he has been at, on Account of ſaid Proſecution;—and I do further declare that the above is done at my Requeſt.

In Witneſs whereof, I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal, this Ninth Day of May, A. D. 1794.

PHINEHAS KINYON.

In Preſence of JOHN FAXON.

MARY GODDARD

Informs her Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, that ſhe has removed to the Houſe formerly occupied by JOHN FRYARS, deceaſed, near the Gaol,

WHERE ſhe has opened a Houſe for BOARDING and LODGING.——Thoſe who put up at her Houſe may depend meeting with good Entertainment.——She alſo keeps a Retail Shop, for Liquors, &c. &c.

Newport, March 10, 1794.

A gentleman, being in company with Seven Ladies, obſerved, that if there had been Nine, he could have compared them to the Muſes, and if Three, to the Graces; but being Seven, he knew not to what he could compare them, except to the *Seven Deadly Sins*.—The Ladies ordered him to make an excuſe, in verſe, to every one of them, which he did as follows:

Incontinence—to Mrs. —.

BY ſuch a Sin, tho' you might loſe,
Of Innocence the blameleſs boaſt,
A pleaſant Sin for you I chooſe,
The Sin to which you tempt us moſt.

Avarice—to Mrs. —.

Your Sin you may to me reſign,
Let but your charms belong to me;
Exulting that ſuch wealth is mine,
Gods! what a miſer I ſhall be!

Gluttony—to Miſs —.

So fair without, ſo pure within,
A Nymph in every grace complete,
If this can be your only Sin,
Would I were ſomething you could *eat*.

Anger—to Miſs —.

Dormant the Sin of your's ſhall lie,
In future it no more will move you,
If you alone its edge will try
On thoſe you have not taught to love you.

Idleneſs—to Mrs. —.

Of Idleneſs all ſtand confeſt
Who are ſo ſure to pleaſe as you,
For they may ſafely go to reſt
For whom there is nothing left to do.

Envy—to Mrs. —.

Envy comes next; but, as I live,
How to apply it, foils my wit;
Therefore, that Sin to you I give
Which all who ſee you muſt commit.

Pride—to Miſs —.

Your merit is ſo great and rare,
Though Pride was called Sin before,
Another name it now ſhall bear,
In YOU 'tis Juſtice, and no more.

P.

Newport, June 12, 1794.

Grand Committee-Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, to every Perſon throughout the State, whoſe Mortgages for the Money ordered to be emitted at May Seſſion, A. D. 1786, remain againſt them, to call at ſaid Office, and diſcharge their reſpective firſt principal Bond.—Thoſe who ſeaſonably diſcharge their Bonds, may avoid the Expence that would ariſe from a Proſecution.

THOMAS RUMREILL, *Keeper (of ſaid Office.*

Freſh imported GOODS,

For Sale, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by

Philip Robinſon,

At his Shop, in Thames-ſtreet.

THOSE who are deſirous of having the Worth of their Money, in well-choſen GOODS, are deſired to call at the above Store, where every Favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

A L S O,

An elegant Aſſortment of PAPER-HANGINGS, juſt come to Hand.

Newport, May 20, 1794.

State of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed at the Seſſion in June Inſtant, the Creditors of PHEBE BULL, of Newport, Spinſter, are hereby notified to appear, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence, on the laſt Monday in October next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, (if any they have) why the Prayer of her Petition, for the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act, paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, ſhould not be extended unto her.

HENRY SHERBURNE, *Dep. Secretary.*

Newport, June 17, 1794.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed at the Seſſion in June inſt. the Creditors of STEPHEN FRANKLIN, of New-Shoreham, are hereby notified to appear, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence, on the laſt Mondzy in October next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why the Prayer of his Petition, for the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act, paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, ſhould not be extended unto him.

HENRY SHERBURNE, *Dep. Secretary.*

Newport, June 17, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, immediately to come and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to ſettle and pay the Legacies:—And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

Exeter, March 17, 1794.

day is the
of Dunglio was b.

James Caboone

AND SON,

Lately removed from oppoſite the GOLDEN EAGLE, *to the Houſe formerly belonging to Ethan Clarke, next Door South of Mr. Lopez's, have*

FOR SALE,

PAINTER's COLOURS,

Of all Sorts, ground in Oil, in Powder, and in Lump, viz.

BEST London white and red Lead, Spaniſh Brown, Beſt and common yellow Ochre, Spruce Yellow, Spaniſh White, Verdegreaſe, | Beſt Pruſſian Blue, India & Venitian Red, Vermilion, Patent Yellow, Umber, &c.

A L S O,

Linſeed Oil, boiled and unboiled, Lamp Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, | White Vitriol, Chair Varniſh, Gold Leaf.

Camel's Hair-Pencils—An excellent Aſſortment of PAINTER's BRUSHES, Saſh Tools, &c.—Tar-Brushes, Tallow Ditto, Houſe, Hearth, ſcrubbing and Shoe Ditto—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, WINDOW-GLASS—Nails—A ſmall Aſſortment of HARD-WARE.

N. B. Orders from the Country will be gratefully received, and Directions given for mixing and painting any Colour.

By ſending the Dimenſions of any Houſe, Room, or Place, intended to be painted, they may be furniſhed with a proper Quantity of Colour for that Purpoſe.

Newport, May 12, 1794.

For SALE, by

Gibbs & Channing,

A CONSIGNMENT of Calicoes and Chintzes, of the neweſt and moſt elegant Patterns, and low priced Iriſh Linens by the Piece or Package.—Alſo, Engliſh Sail Cloth of the firſt Fabric from No. 1 to No. 8.

Newport, May 20th, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Stanhope,

A Quantity of Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

WEST INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy,
Geneva,
Sherry and Claret } WINES,
Brown's Stout and London } PORTER
Molaſſes,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Beſt Hyſon and Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Pimento and Nutmegs,
Freſh Raiſins,
Honey, in Demi-johns,
Copperas,
Allum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fuſtick,
INDIGO—Firſt Quality,
Brimſtone,
German Steel,
Bar-Iron,
Nail Rods,
Several Kinds of Iron Cabooſes and Stoves,
Window-Glaſs,
ROCK SALT,
Rice,
Flour,
Turpentine,
Anchors—of all Sizes,
10d. 10d. 8d. 6d. and 4d. Nails,
Cod-Hooks and Lines,
Iron-Ware—various Kinds
Glaſs Ditto,
Writing, Wrapping, and Bonnet Paper,
Sealing Wax,
A Quantity of PIECE-GOODS.

ALSO,—A Quantity of TIMBER and SHINGLES, very ſuitable for Shipping.

Newport, June 16, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel, Geneva by the Pipe, Barrel, Caſe or Gallon, Molaſſes by the Hogſhead, and Cordage of all Sizes.

A SLOOP, of about 40 Tons Burthen, 6 Years old, and well found.

Alſo, another SLOOP (New) about 35 Tons, completely fitted for a Packet.

Likewiſe, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town,—One of which is, that well-known Houſe, and Stand for Buſineſs, ſituated on the Main ſtreet, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.—One Ditto, on the Point, with a good Lot of Land belonging thereto, very ſuitable for a ſmall Family.—One Half of that large Building, that formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceaſed, lying near the weſternmoſt Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block-Iſland, pleaſantly ſituated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is moſt excellent Land for Meadow, Paſture, or Corn—and one of the beſt Situations on the Iſland, for carrying on the Fiſhery.—This will be ſold cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

Newport, May 19, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.—Likewiſe, New-York SOAP by the Box.

JUST OPENED,

And now ſelling, at their uſual low Prices, by

Thomas Green

AND SON,

At the BUCK, near the RED-MARKET,

A compleat Aſſortment of *Engliſh, India,* and *American*

GOODS,

Amongſt which are the following, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, all Colours, from 5*s.* to the beſt ſuperfine,
Kerſeymeres,
Nankeens, plain and ſtriped,
Velvets,
Jeans and Fuſtians,
Satin Beavers,
Royal Ribs and Denims,
Jacket Shapes,
Calicoes and Chintzes,
Iriſh Linens,
White & brown Sheetings,
Muſlins and Muſlinets,
Lawns and Cambricks,
Luteſtrings and Modes,
Satins and Pelongs,
Sarcenets and Perſians,
Satinets, Laſtings, and Florentines,
Moreens and Ruſſells,
Tabereens and Calamancoes,
Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Worſted, Cotton, Thread and Silk Hoſe,
Sagothies and Ginghams,
Handkerchiefs, of all Deſcriptions,
Muſlin Cravats,
Shirting & Apron Checks,
Shawls,
Floor and Table-Carpeting,
Engliſh Stays,
Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Beaver, Caſtor & Felt Hats,
Town-made Stuff Shoes,
Ready-made Sailors' Clothing,
Fans and Gloves,
Quarto, common & Pocket Bibles,
Pſalms and Hymn-Books,
Webſter's Inſtitutes,
Teſtaments & Dictionaries,
School-Maſters' Aſſiſtant,
Writing-Paper,
Looking-Glaſſes & Pewter,
Weaver's Slays,
Cotton and Wool-Cards, and ſundry other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. Home-made CLOTH, and PRODUCE, will be received in Pay, equal to Caſh.

Newport, June 9, 1794.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable FARM, ſituate, lying and being in the Town of Renſſelaerwick, County of Renſſelaer, and State of New-York, and 12 Miles Eaſt from the City of Albany, containing 400 Acres of excellent LAND, 300 of which is under good Improvement and good Fence, well watered; there is good Meadow, and may be made enough to cut 100 Tons of Hay.—There is two new and large Engliſh Barns on the ſaid Farm, three Dwelling-Houſes, a Store-Houſe, and a new Pot-Aſh Houſe; there is now ſowed on the ſaid Farm, 100 Buſhels of Wheat.—It lays convenient to make four handſome FARMS; it is a moſt excellent Stand for a Tavern and Store, and has been improved as ſuch theſe 12 Years paſt.—For further Particulars apply to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes, who can give a good Title.

ABNER NEWTON.

May 12, 1794.

THE Subſcribers, appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. Town-Council of the Town of Newport to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE, Eſq; late of Pomfret, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give Notice to all Perſons who have not exhibited their Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, either in his private Capacity, or in Company under the Firm of Godfrey & John Malbone, to exhibit their Claims to us, or either of us, on or before the 2d Day of July next.—There being a further Time of One Month allowed by the ſaid Town-Council for aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

Newport, 2d June, 1794.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I PHINEHAS KINYON, of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, Yeoman, do hereby publiſh and declare, That a certain Indictment, obtained in my Name, againſt THOMAS COTTERELL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, at a Superior Court in the County of Waſhington, April Term, A. D. 1778, was proſecuted againſt him unjuſtly, maliciouſly, and without Foundation, at the Inſtance of certain evil-minded Perſons, with Intent to injure the ſaid Thomas, in his good Name and Reputation:—In Conſideration whereof, I do hereby agree to pay and ſatisfy the ſaid Thomas, for the Coſt and Charges he has been at, on Account of ſaid Proſecution;—and I do further declare, that the above is done at my Requeſt.

In Witneſs whereof, I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal, this Ninth Day of May, A. D. 1794.

PHINEHAS KINYON.

In Preſence of JOHN FAXON.

MARY GODDARD

Informs her Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, that ſhe has removed to the Houſe formerly occupied by JOHN FRYARS, deceaſed, near the Gaol,

WHERE ſhe has opened a Houſe for BOARDING and LODGING.—Thoſe who put up at her Houſe may depend meeting with good Entertainment.—She alſo keeps a Retail Shop, for Liquors, &c. &c.

Newport, March 10, 1794.